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An Outline of Recent European History 1815–1916

BY

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Professor of European History
at the Ohio State University

THE COLLEGE BOOK STORE

September

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PREFACE.

This outline with the accompanying references is a revision and enlargement of "An Outline for the History of Europe Since 1815" prepared in 1913 for the use of students at the Ohio State University. Like its predecessor it contains much fuller references on the period since 1870 than on the earlier years. Both Hazen's Europe Since 1915 and the second volume of Hayes's Political and Social History of Modern Europe have been followed in preparing the outline; and references to both these excellent books have been appended to most of the topics. Students should read one or both of these and at least one of the "Additional References" under each special topic.

The purpose of the outline is not to provide a brief summary of the facts, predigested mental pabulum, as it were; but to provide a scheme of organization, to suggest to the student what he is to look for as he reads, and to teach him to distinguish between essentials and non-essentials. Hence the facts are not usually stated, but the student is left to work them out from his reference readings both in Hazen and Hayes and the "Additional References".

Though the outline and references have been prepared primarily for use in the writer's own classes, it is hoped that they may be useful to other instructors who are using the admirable books on which the outline is based.

CLARENCE PERKINS,

Ohio State University, Columbus.

September 1, 1916.

I. THE ERA OF REACTION IN EUROPE—THE "METTERNICH ERA", 1814-1830.

1. The reorganization of Europe—the work of the Congress of Vienna.
 - A. The Treaty of Paris, 1814. Its provisions and importance.
 - B. The Congress of Vienna.
 - a. Character of the congress.
 - b. Difficulty of its problems. The principle on which its settlements were based.
 - c. How Talleyrand secured the recognition of France as a great power.
 - d. The territorial settlements. Chief acquisitions of each power.
 - e. Political settlement as regards Germany and Italy. Why adopted?
 - f. Criticisms of the work of the congress.
 - C. How the settlements of 1814 and 1815 were to be maintained.
 - a. Difficulties. b. The machinery adopted. c. The dominant personality behind this—Metternich, his aims, ability, and historical importance.
2. The reaction in Austria and Germany, 1815-1830.
 - A. The Austrian Empire, its strength and weakness.
 - a. Elements of strength. b. Elements of weakness.
 - B. The German Confederation.
 - a. The states included—why?
 - b. Central government—elements of strength and weakness.
 - c. German opinion of this government.
 - d. Why this government had been adopted. Difficulties in the way of unity.
 - e. Forms of government in the separate states of Germany.
 - C. The movement of opposition to reaction in Germany and its effects.
 - a. Causes and nature of the agitation.
 - b. Results—the Carlsbad Decrees. The methods and work of Metternich's German tools.
3. Reaction and revolution in Spain and Italy.
 - A. Causes of discontent in Spain and Portugal.
 - B. Causes of discontent in Italy.
 - a. Italy awakens in the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Period.

- b. Political settlement of Italy by the Congress of Vienna. The ten Italian states. Effects.
 - c. Political, economic, and social policies of the restored rulers.
 - d. The work of the Carbonari.
 - C. The revolutions of 1820 in Spain, Portugal, and Naples.
 - D. Methods adopted by the great powers to suppress these revolutions.
 - a. The doctrine of the "right of intervention." Was this good international law?
 - b. The international congresses and their work.
 - c. Suppression of the revolutions.
 - d. The "Monroe Doctrine" blocks the plans of the Holy Alliance.
- 4. Great Britain under the rule of the old Tories, 1815-1830.
 - A. Apparent prosperity of England in 1815. Reasons for this.
 - a. The industrial revolution and its effects.
 - b. Advantages derived from the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars.
 - c. The renown of parliament.
 - B. The real situation—England still a land of the "Old Regime."
 - a. Power and influence of the nobility.
 - b. Inadequacy of the representative system.
 - c. The predominance of the Established Church. Why burdensome?
 - d. The true interests of the mass of the people almost wholly neglected.
 - e. Efforts to reform these conditions before 1815. Leaders of the movement? Why ineffectual?
 - C. The beginnings of the reform movement that was to make England a democratic country in the nineteenth century.
 - a. Especial causes of the unusual distress and wretchedness among the masses, 1815-1820.
 - b. The resulting popular disturbances and the policy of the old Tory government in dealing with them.
 - c. The new Tories begin the work of reform. Policies of Canning, Peel, and Huskisson.
 - (1) Canning's new foreign policy. Importance of this in connection with the "Monroe Doctrine."
 - (2) Economic reforms.
 - (3) Abolition of religious disabilities against Dissenters and Catholics.
 - (4) Refusal of the Tories to take up the question of parliamentary reform.
- 5. France during the Restoration Period, 1815-1830.
 - A. The Constitutional Charter of 1814 and the permanent results of the French Revolution to France.

- B. France under the rule of the Moderates, 1815-1820.
 - a. Character and aims of Louis XVIII.
 - b. Difficulties of his position — party strife.
 - c. Measures of moderate liberalism passed by the Richelieu and Decazes ministries.
- C. Victory of the Ultras and the causes of the Revolution of 1830.
 - a. Causes of the Ultra victory.
 - b. Reactionary legislation of the Ultras, 1820-1824.
 - c. Main policies of Charles X and the Ultras. Causes which brought about the revolution in July, 1830.
- 6. The Revolutions of 1830.
 - A. Events and results of the July Revolution in France. Why the Central Powers under Metternich did not intervene and overthrow Louis Philippe.
 - B. The Belgian Revolution of 1830.
 - a. Causes. b. How the Belgians secured the recognition of their independence by the powers.
 - C. The Revolution of 1830 in Poland.
 - a. Causes. b. Why the revolution was a failure. c. Results.
 - D. Revolutions in Italy.
 - E. The revolution in Germany and its suppression.

REFERENCES: —

Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, pp. 1-65, 406-429, 66-113; Hayes, *Political and Social History of Modern Europe*, II, 1-57.

II. THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION AND THE GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY, 1830-1848.

- 1. The Industrial Revolution.
 - A. Its importance. How it was different from such a political and economic revolution as the French Revolution.
 - B. Conditions in agriculture and industry which preceded the industrial revolution.
 - C. The changes in agriculture which took place in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
 - O. The great inventions which changed industry.
 - a. New textile machinery.
 - b. New motive power. The steam engine.
 - c. Changes in the iron industry.
 - d. Improvements in transportation. Canals, railroads, and steamships.
 - e. The continuation of such changes up to now.

- E. The effects of the industrial revolution.
 - a. Economic effects.
 - (1) Expansion of industry and commerce. Foundation of England's supremacy.
 - (2) Growth of the world's population, and of the cities.
 - (3) Enormous increase of wealth.
 - b. Rise of Capitalism and the Factory System.
 - c. Degradation and oppression of the laborers.
 - d. The beginnings of socialism as opposed to excessive economic individualism.
 - f. Immediate effects of the industrial revolution upon politics.
 - (1) In England. (2) In France. (3) In the German states.

REFERENCES: —

Hayes, *Political and Social History of Modern Europe*, II, 67-97;
and Robinson and Beard, *Development of Modern Europe*, II,
chapter 18.

- 2. Political and Social Reforms in Great Britain, 1830-1866.
 - A. Work of the Whig ministries, 1830-1841.
 - a. The great Parliamentary Reform Act of 1832.
 - (1) The struggle for its passage.
 - (2) Its substance and its effects.
 - b. Other reform legislation. Its necessity and significance.
 - (1) Abolition of slavery, 1833.
 - (2) The Factory Act of 1833.
 - (3) The Poor Law of 1834.
 - (4) The Municipal Corporations Reform Act, 1835.
 - (5) Postal reforms.
 - B. The Peel ministry, 1841-1846, and its successors to 1865.
 - a. The three great causes of agitation in the United Kingdom.
 - (1) The Chartist movement.
 - (a) Aims.
 - (b) Extent of success.
 - (c) Its significance and importance.
 - (2) The movement for the repeal of the Corn Laws.
 - (a) Causes of its growth.
 - (b) Immediate cause of its success.
 - (c) Removal of the remaining protective duties, 1849-1866.
 - (3) The Irish tenant question. Extent to which its evils were remedied.

- b. Other reform legislation of the period.
 - (1) Factory Acts of 1842, 1844, 1847, and 1850.
 - (2) Admission of Jews to the House of Commons, 1858.
 - (3) Postal Savings Banks established, 1861.
 - (4) Post Office insurance policies issued, 1864.
- c. Effects of the repeal of the Corn Laws on political parties. Party changes, 1846-1865.

REFERENCES:—

Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 422-462; and Hayes, *Political and Social History of Modern Europe*, II, 102-116.

3. Growth of Democracy in France under Louis Philippe. The Causes of the Revolution of 1848.

A. Essential results of the July Revolution. Character of the July Monarchy.

B. The development of political parties.

a. Parties supporting the government.

- (1) The Progressives and their policies.
- (2) The Party of Resistance. Its leaders and policies.

b. The opposition parties.

- (1) The Legitimists and the adventure of the Duchess of Berry.
- (2) The Republican Party.
 - (a) Objects and measures of the party.
 - (b) How the republicans were dealt with.
- (3) The Bonapartists. How Louis Philippe helped the growth of the Napoleonic legend. The adventures of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

C. Causes of the Revolution of 1848.

- a. The political methods and rigid conservatism of the king and Guizot.
- b. Growth of radicalism and socialism. Causes? Leaders?
- c. Rise of the "Neo-Catholic" movement.
- d. Weak foreign policy of Louis Philippe. Lack of either glory or stability.
- e. Fusion of the opposition parties. The "Reform Banquets."

D. Beginning of the Revolution of 1848. Overthrow of Louis Philippe and the establishment of the Second Republic.

4. Central Europe, 1830-1848.

A. Progress in Prussia during the period.

a. Economic progress.

- (1) Difficulties of unifying Prussia.
- (2) Revision of the taxation system.
- (3) Growth of the Zollverein and its effects.

- b. Intellectual progress in Prussia and Germany as a whole.
 - c. Steps toward constitutional government. Summons of the United Landtag. Its powers. Popular dissatisfaction with it. The situation in 1848.
 - B. Causes of the revolution in the Austrian Empire.
 - a. Gradual infiltration of liberal ideas.
 - b. The industrial revolution and its effects in Austria.
 - c. The national movements.
 - (1) The Bohemian nationalistic movement.
 - (2) The Hungarian nationalistic movement.
 - (a) Political, social, and economic conditions in Hungary.
 - (b) Reform agitation of Szechenyi and Kossuth.
 - (c) The demands of Deak and the Hungarian reformers in 1847.
 - C. Italy, 1830-1848.
 - a. The writers who did so much to produce the "Risorgimento."
 - (1) Mazzini, his life and work. The Society of Young Italy.
 - (2) Gioberti and his plans.
 - (3) D'Azeglio.
 - (4) Balbo.
 - b. Beginnings of reform.
 - (1) Work of the new pope, Pius IX.
 - (2) Reforms of the princes in Tuscany and Piedmont.
 - c. The outbreak of revolution in Austria seems to guarantee the success of a series of revolutions in Italy.

REFERENCES: —

Hazen, *Europe Since 1815*, pp. 114-168.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES: —

The July Monarchy.

Dickinson, *Revolution and Reaction in Modern France*, pp. 107-164.

Berry, *France Since Waterloo*, pp. 70-147.

Joseph Mazzini and his work.

B. King, *Joseph Mazzini*.

J. A. R. Marriot, *Makers of Modern Italy*.

R. S. Holland, *Builders of United Italy*.

The Risorgimento.

W. R. Thayer, *The Dawn of Italian Independence*, I, 379-453; II, 1-76.

General accounts of the period are to be found in Seignobos, *Europe since 1814*; Andrews, *Historical Development of Modern Europe*; and A. Philips, *Europe in the Nineteenth Century*.

III. THE REVOLUTIONS OF 1848.

1. Revolutionary successes in Central Europe, March-June, 1848.
 - A. Revolution in Austria and Hungary.
 - a. The outbreak in Hungary and in Vienna.
 - b. The "March Laws" in Hungary, their substance and effects.
 - c. Outbreaks in Bohemia. Objects of the revolutionists.
 - d. Popular demands in the Austrian provinces.
 - B. Revolution in the Italian states.
 - C. Revolution in Prussia and the German states. Summons of the Frankfort Parliament.
 - D. General results of these outbreaks.
2. The suppression of the Central European revolutions.
 - A. Causes.
 - a. Elements of weakness in the Liberals.
 - b. Sources of Austrian strength.
 - (1) The army remains loyal.
 - (2) Racial divisions among the Liberals.
 - (3) Agrarian reforms of the Austrian Reichsrath. Compare the government's policy with that of Louis XVI in 1789 and 1790.
 - B. Methods by which the suppression was carried out.
 - a. Windischgrätz masters Bohemia.
 - b. Radetsky defeats Charles Albert at Custoza, July 25, 1848. Why? Results.
 - c. How the Austrians won back Hungary.
 - (1) Civil dissensions in Hungary.
 - (2) Croatian revolt against Magyar rule.
 - (3) Kossuth and the Magyar Radicals get control in Hungary.
 - (4) Second insurrection in Vienna, Oct. 1848.
 - (5) Abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand and the accession of Francis Joseph.
 - (6) War between Austria and Hungary, 1849.
 - (a) Causes.
 - (b) Hungarian declaration of independence.
 - (c) How and why the Austrians won.
 - (d) Results.
 - d. The conquest of Italy completed.
 - (1) Why Charles Albert renewed the war.
 - (2) Battle of Novara and its results.
 - (3) Overthrow of the Roman Republic.
 - (4) Fall of Venice.
 - (5) Net results of the revolutions in Italy.
 3. The Frankfort Parliament fails to unify Germany.
 - A. Composition and powers.
 - B. Establishment of a provisional German imperial government.

- C. Great problems confronting the assemblage and how they were met.
 - a. Territory to be included in the new Germany. Why difficult?
 - b. Who was to be the ruler of the new national state?
 - c. Form of government to be adopted.
 - d. Decisions of the Parliament.
- D. Results. Why the Frankfort Parliament failed.
- 4. The king of Prussia attempts to form a lesser German union.
 - A. Plan of the king. The Erfurt Parliament.
 - B. How Austria ruined this plan.
- 5. Results of the revolutions in Central Europe. Two constitutional state emerge. Character of their constitutions.

REFERENCES : —

Hazen, *Europe Since 1815*, pp. 169-186.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES : —

Andrews, *Historical Development of Modern Europe*, I, 363-448.
Cambridge Modern History, vol. XI, 142-233.

- 6. The failure of the Second Republic, 1848-1851.
 - A. The provisional government, its difficulties, and its work.
 - B. Causes and events leading to the downfall of the republic.
 - a. Parts of the Socialist program adopted.
 - (1) The Labor Commission. Its influence and effects.
 - (2) The National Workshops. Character and effects.
 - b. France as a whole declares against the Socialists in the elections, April 23, 1848. The great insurrection suppressed only by a military dictator. Compare with the events of the first republic.
 - c. The republic loses the friendship and support of the business men and the peasantry.
 - d. Main provisions of the constitution. Its defects. Why such mistakes?
 - e. Louis Napoleon is elected president.
 - f. Anti-republican measures of the president and the assembly, 1849-1850.
 - g. Refusal to revise the constitution.
 - C. Coup d'état of Dec. 2, 1851, and the establishment of the Second Empire, Dec. 2, 1852. Lasting results of the Revolution of 1848 in France.

REFERENCES : —

Hazen, *Europe Since 1815*, pp. 187-206.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES : —

Dickinson, *Revolution and Reaction in Modern France*, 169-220.
 Macdonald, *History of France*, III, 297-319.

Berry, *France Since Waterloo*, 148-198.

Andrews, *Historical Development of Modern Europe*, I, 320-362; II, 1-41.

Seignobos, *Political History of Europe Since 1814*, 155-173.

IV. THE SECOND NAPOLEONIC EMPIRE AND THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY.

1. The apparently successful years of the Second Empire.

A. Napoleon III's system of government, 1852-1860.

- a. The Legislative Body, its composition and powers.
- b. The Senate.
- c. The Council of State.
- d. The Emperor.

B. The bases of Napoleon's rule. The policies by which he won and planned to keep the throne.

- a. How he won the Clericals.
- b. How he won the manual laboring classes.
 - (1) Labor legislation during the Second Empire.
 - (2) Wages and the cost of living. Government aid to provide the "full dinner pail."
- c. Napoleon's alliance with "Big Business." Government aids to prosperity.
 - (1) Railroad building.
 - (2) Improvements in navigation facilities.
 - (3) Free trade policy and its effects.
 - (4) "Le Credit Foncier et le Credit Mobilier."
- d. The new French imperialism. How an aggressive colonial policy pleased both the Clericals and the Bourgeoisie.
- e. Objects of Napoleon's foreign policy. The Crimean War and its results.

2. Preparations for the unification of Italy.

A. The materials available in 1850.

- a. King Victor Emmanuel II. His character and ability.
- b. Count Camillo di Cavour. His character and ability. His career previous to 1850.
- c. The Kingdom of Sardinia and its people.
 - (1) The Constitutional Charter of 1849. The system of government.
 - (2) The character, wealth, and population of the four different geographical parts into which the kingdom was divided.

B. Cavour's policies of preparation.

- a. Military and naval development.
- b. Economic development. Arguments for and against Cavour's policy.
- c. Political parties and Cavour's management of them.

- d. The struggle with the Church.
 - (1) Causes. Was it inevitable? Why?
 - (2) The passage of the bill for the regulation of the monasteries.
 - (a) Terms of the bill.
 - (b) Arguments pro and con.
 - (c) The ministerial crisis. Why? Results?
 - (d) The settlement.
 - (3) Results of the struggle. Other anti-clerical legislation passed before and after.
 - e. Participation in the Crimean War.
 - (1) Objects. What excuse did Sardinia have for fighting Russia?
 - (2) Arguments against participation. What security had Cavour for the attainment of the objects for which he entered the war?
 - (3) What Cavour gained at the Congress of Paris, 1856.
3. The struggle for Italian unity.
- A. Cavour's negotiations with Napoleon III. The agreement of Plombières. Why Napoleon was willing to engage in this conspiracy.
 - B. How Cavour brought on the Austro-Sardinian War of 1859.
 - a. Dangers of the Plombières agreement. How Cavour lessened them.
 - b. Cavour's policy toward Austria. The speech from the throne at Turin early in 1859.
 - c. Austria and Sardinia mobilize for war.
 - d. Russia proposes a European Congress to settle Italian affairs. Reasons? Attitude of Napoleon III? Why? Effects on Cavour?
 - e. Cavour consents to the English proposition for a congress. Danger of this to Cavour's plans.
 - f. How Cavour was saved from these dangers. European opinion of the situation.
 - C. The Austro-Sardinian War.
 - a. The Austrians lose their advantage at the beginning of the war.
 - b. The battles of Magenta and Solferino, June 4 and 14, 1859.
 - c. Effects of these victories.
 - d. The preliminaries of peace made at Villafranca, July 11, by Napoleon and Francis Joseph.
 - (1) Provisions. Effect on Cavour's plans.
 - (2) Why Napoleon deserted his ally.
 - (3) Why Francis Joseph was willing to make peace.
 - (4) Cavour resigns his office in despair.

- D. Italy works out the union alone. Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Romagna annexed to Piedmont.
 - a. Cavour, as a private citizen, instigates the establishment of independent governments in the Central Italian States.
 - b. Another European Congress proposed. Attitude of Napoleon and of England. Objects of those powers.
 - c. Cavour signs the treaty ceding Savoy and Nice, March 24, 1860.
 - (1) Objections to this policy. Dangers of the situation.
 - (2) Was it necessary to give these provinces to France?
 - (3) Why Cavour did it with apparent willingness.
 - d. The annexations in Northern Italy. Plébiscites almost unanimous for the change (March 11-12, 1860). Later plébiscites in Savoy and Nice likewise favor the annexation to France. Why?
- E. The annexations in the South.
 - a. Garibaldi and the Sicilian expedition.
 - (1) Previous career and character of Garibaldi.
 - (2) Objects of the expedition.
 - (3) Cavour's attitude toward the project. Why?
 - (4) Brilliant success of the expedition.
 - (5) Why Napoleon did not keep Garibaldi from crossing over to the Neapolitan mainland.
 - b. Piedmont intervenes.
 - (1) Reasons for the intervention.
 - (2) Victor Emmanuel's armies takes possession of Umbria and the Marches.
 - (3) Position of Garibaldi. How he was induced to give it up.
 - (4) The Italian Parliament and the people of the Mainland and Sicily vote for annexation.
 - (5) The Kingdom of Naples falls and the Italian Kingdom is proclaimed.
- F. The Kingdom still incomplete. The question of Rome. Cavour's policy.

REFERENCES : —

Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, pp. 205-239; Hayes, *Political and Social History of Modern Europe*, II, 149-175; A. D. White, *Seven Great Statesmen*, 344-388; Macdonald, *History of France*, III, 321-344.

For fuller accounts see Countess Martinengo Cesaresco, *Cavour*, pp. 55-220; Cesaresco, *The Liberation of Italy*; King, *Italian Unity*, I, 385-416, II, 1-181; and Thayer, *Life and Times of Cavour* (in two volumes). Trevelyan has written several very interesting

books about Garibaldi's exploits, e. g. *Garibaldi and the Thousand*, *Garibaldi and the Making of Italy*, and *Garibaldi's Defense of the Roman Republic*.

V. PRUSSIA AND GERMANY, 1849-1867. BISMARCK AND THE UNIFICATION OF GERMANY.

1. The reaction in Prussia and Germany after the Revolutions of 1848.
 - A. Prussia a constitutional but not a parliamentary state. Individual freedom greatly infringed.
 - B. Methods of the reactionary governments.
2. Preparation for the unification of Germany under Prussian leadership.
 - A. The Zollverein and its unifying influences.
 - B. Economic transformation of the country.
 - a. Rapid growth of industrialism after 1850. Effects.
 - b. Rise of a wealthy middle class. Its progressive influence.
 - C. Marked change in the character of German intellectual activity.
 - D. Influence of events in Italy on German opinion.
 - E. The reform of the Prussian army and the struggle between Crown and Parliament.
 - a. Character, aims, and previous careers of the two great leaders of German unity.
 - (1) King William I. (2) Otto von Bismarck-Schönhausen.
 - b. Defects of the Prussian military system. How the need for reform was clearly shown. Proposals of the Prince Regent and his military advisers.
 - c. The attitude of the majority in the Abgeordnetenhaus toward military reform. Why? Extent to which the Fortschrittspartei was supported by the Prussian people. Was this Progressive Party right in its policy? (Compare this struggle between Crown and Parliament with that between Charles I and the English Parliament.)
 - d. Bismarck becomes chief minister of Prussia, September, 1862.
 - (1) Purpose of the king in appointing him. Difficulty of his position.
 - (2) His constitutional views. How he dealt with the majority in the Lower House.
 - F. How the foreign policy of Prussia paved the way for the three wars of unification.
 - a. Prussian policy in the Crimean War and the Austro-Sardinian War.
 - b. Objects of Bismarck's foreign policy, 1862-1866.
 - c. Relations with Russia.

- d. Influence of the Polish Revolt of 1863. How it complicated the situation. How Bismarck turned it to his own advantage.
 - e. Relations with France.
- 3. The struggle with Austria.
 - A. The war for Schleswig-Holstein, 1864.
 - a. Causes and events leading to the dispute. The London Protocol of 1852.
 - b. The Danish constitution of 1863.
 - c. The policy demanded by German opinion. Why Bismarck disliked this.
 - d. Bismarck's plan to use the Schleswig-Holstein incident for his own purposes.
 - e. Austria and Prussia make war on Denmark. Why the powers allowed this. Result.
 - B. How Bismarck used the Schleswig-Holstein affair to bring about war with Austria.
 - a. The problem of disposing of the spoils.
 - (1) German opinion.
 - (2) Bismarck's plan. His treatment of the Duke of Augustenburg.
 - b. The treaty of Gastein. Provisions and their effects on Austrian influence in Germany. Why Austria did not fight in 1865. Was there good cause?
 - c. How Bismarck's diplomacy isolated Austria.
 - (1) Negotiations and agreements with Napoleon III. Napoleon's plan.
 - (2) Negotiations with Italy. The treaty of alliance.
 - (3) How the Austrians blundered in their diplomacy.
 - (4) How the neutrality of the other powers was secured.
 - d. Bismarck proposes a reform of the Confederation. Terms.
 - e. Austria violates the Treaty of Gastein, June 1, 1866. How? Why? Results?
 - C. The Austro-Prussian War, June 16-July 26, 1866.
 - a. Prospects.
 - (1) The alignment of states.
 - (2) Superiority of the Prussians. Pre-eminence of General von Moltke.
 - b. The campaigns.
 - (1) The conquest of North Germany.
 - (2) The invasion of Bohemia.
 - (3) The campaign in Italy.
 - (4) Defeat of the South German states.
 - c. Why the Prussians won.

- d. The diplomacy which ended the war.
 - (1) The terms of peace offered to Austria. Why Bismarck made them so lenient.
 - (2) The negotiations with Napoleon.
 - (a) His threats of intervention and their effects.
 - (b) The treaty providing compensation for France which was prepared but not signed.
 - (3) Bismarck's policy toward the other German states.
 - (a) Those of the North. (b) Those of the South. Why? (c) The Tsar's objections. How satisfied.

D. Formation of the North German Confederation — the chief result of the war.

- a. Bismarck applies for and receives an act of indemnity for his unconstitutional acts of 1862-1866. Significance and results.
- b. The Constitution of the Confederation.
 - (1) How it was made.
 - (2) Its main features. The Bundesrath. The Reichstag. The dominance of Prussia.
 - (3) Illiberal features. Why Bismarck insisted on them.
- c. Alliance with the South German States.
- d. Consolidation of the institutions of the new federal state.

REFERENCES: —

Hazen, *Europe Since 1815*, pp. 240-271; Hayes, *Political and Social History of Modern Europe*, II, 180-195; A. D. White, *Seven Great Statesmen*, 391-444.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES: —

- (1) Headlam, *Bismarck* (Heroes of the Nations Series), pp. 162-314.
- (2) Stearns, *Life of Bismarck*, 49-143.
- (3) Lowe, *Bismarck*, 1-115, and Munroe Smith, *Bismarck and German Unity*, 1-42.

VI. THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE SECOND EMPIRE. THE COMPLETION OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN UNITY.

1. Causes which weakened Napoleon's hold on France and led to the decline of his empire.
 - A. Disastrous effects of the Italian War.
 - B. The Reciprocity Treaty with England.
 - C. The imperial policy becomes more liberal. Increase of the powers of Parliament.

- D. His attitude toward the Polish Revolution of 1863.
 - E. The Mexican Expedition.
 - a. Causes. Napoleon's purposes.
 - b. Events.
 - c. Disastrous outcome of this adventure. Effects on Napoleon's foreign policy.
 - F. Establishment of liberal institutions at home. Reasons for the adoption of this policy.
 - a. Right of interpellation granted.
 - b. Emergence of Gambetta. His views.
 - c. Rise of the Third Party.
 - d. The Senatus Consultum of April 20, 1870. The new constitution ratified by a plébiscite, May, 1870.
2. The causes leading to the Franco-German War.
- A. Napoleon's blundering diplomacy (1865-1867) enrages the Germans, while it secures no real advantage for France, and allows the establishment of another great military state directly adjoining France.
 - B. Desire of Bismarck and the National Liberals for the completion of German national unity. Why a cause of war?
 - C. Activity of the Ultramontane Party.
 - D. Agitation of the "jingo" press and ministers who desired war (in both countries).
 - E. Diplomatic jugglery by which the war was brought on.
 - a. Candidacy of Leopold, Prince of Hohenzollern, for the throne of Spain. Napoleon's attitude. Attitude of the Prince himself. Why the offer was finally accepted.
 - b. Bismarck's plan for making this candidacy work to the disadvantage of Napoleon. How and why it failed.
 - c. Napoleon demands and secures the withdrawal of the Prince of Hohenzollern as a candidate for the throne of Spain. Why? Significance?
 - d. The foolish demand of the Duke of Grammont. The meeting at Ems.
 - e. The Ems Telegram and its effects.
3. The Franco-German War.
- A. The rapid campaign culminating in the surrender at Sedan, September 2, 1870. Reasons for the decisive German victories.
 - B. Why no peace or even an armistice was made in September.
 - C. The second part of the war, September 2, 1870—January 28, 1871.
 - a. Activity of the Government of National Defense.
 - b. Fall of Strassburg and Metz.
 - c. Siege of Paris.
 - d. Armistice of Versailles, January 28, 1871.

- D. The Treaty of Frankfort, February 26, 1871.
 - a. Authorization of France to make a treaty.
 - b. The negotiations. Were the German demands excessive?
 - c. Terms of the treaty.
- E. Results of the war.
 - a. The completion of German unity.
 - (1) Coronation of William I as Emperor of Germany at Versailles, January 18, 1871.
 - (2) Formation of the German Empire. Terms under which the South German States entered the union.
 - b. The completion of Italian unity. End of the pope's temporal power.
 - c. The Alsace-Lorraine Question. Desire for revenge makes France a bitter enemy of the new Germany.

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VII. SOCIAL FORCES IN RECENT EUROPEAN HISTORY.

- 1. Influence of Middle Class Democracy.
 - A. Triumph of the principles of the French Revolution;—Nationalism, Constitutionalism, and Social Equality.
 - B. Changed relations of other classes to the middle class.
 - a. Nobles.
 - b. Peasantry.
 - c. Artisans.
 - C. Summary of the chief characteristics of the bourgeois era, 1871-1914.
- 2. Beginnings of the conflict between Democracy and Clericalism.
 - A. Why such a conflict was likely to be less sharp in Protestant countries.
 - B. Reasons why a conflict was likely in Catholic countries.
 - a. Effects of the Revolution on the Church.
 - (1) Special rights and privileges largely swept away.
 - (2) Restoration of the system of "enlightened despotism" and the Gallican Church by Napoleon I. Effects.

- (3) Religious settlements in 1815.
 - (a) In Spain, Portugal, and the Italian States.
 - (b) In Austria and France.
 - (c) In the German States.
- (4) The Rise of Ultramontaniam. How was this a result of the Revolution?
- (5) Rise of a Liberal Catholic party. Its work and the attitude of the popes toward it.
- b. Effects of the Revolution of 1848.
 - (1) The Church is led to adopt the methods of democratic political propaganda.
 - (2) Growth of ecclesiastical influence, resulting in:—
 - (a) Increased liberty of education—growth of Catholic schools.
 - (b) Favorable concordats negotiated with several countries.
 - (c) Extension of Catholic influence in Protestant countries.
 - (3) Pope Pius IX becomes the bulwark of conservatism in Europe.
- c. Hostility of the Papacy to bourgeois democratic governments and ideals. The Encyclical "Quanta Cura" and the Syllabus of Errors, 1864.
- d. Growth of the papal absolute power over the Church.
 - (1) Promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin, 1854.
 - (2) Promulgation of the dogma of Papal Infallibility, 1871.
 - (a) Why desired by the pope.
 - (b) How consent was secured from the clergy. Procedure at the Vatican council.
 - (c) Results. Attitude of the secular governments in countries where Catholics were numerous.
- e. The loss of the temporal power.
 - (1) How brought about.
 - (2) Attitude of the pope.
 - (3) Effects of the loss.
- 3. The new science of the nineteenth century.
 - A. Modern emphasis on applied science.
 - B. Discoveries in the realm of geology and their effects on modern ideas.
 - C. Charles Darwin's *The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* and Wallace's *Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection* and their influence.

- D. Herbert Spencer and his *Synthetic Philosophy*. Thomas Huxley's works.
 - E. Ernest Renan and the "Higher Criticism."
 - F. The Atomic Theory. Important discoveries in the realms of chemistry, physics, and astronomy, e. g. in connection with light, electricity, radio-activity, etc.
 - G. The Cell Theory, and the very important series of discoveries in the biological sciences. Vaccination, anaesthetics, bacteria, etc.
4. Reactions of the new scientific discoveries upon Christianity.
- A. General opposition of the clergy of various churches to such teachings as those of Darwin, and of Renan and the "Higher Critics."
 - B. Many Protestants compromise between science and religion, with some exceptions such as the leaders of the "Oxford Movement".
 - C. Reasons for acute conflict in Catholic countries between Clericalism and Anti-Clericalism.
 - a. Tendency of the clergy to question the practical supremacy of the secular governments.
 - b. Revival of Clericalism under the able leadership of Pope Leo XIII.
 - (1) Catholic attitude toward Darwinism.
 - (2) Catholicism and experimental science. Louis Pasteur and Gregor Mendel.
 - (3) Political views of Leo XIII.
 - (4) Leo XIII's attitude toward the workingmen. The encyclical "Rerum Novarum", 1891.
 - c. The Modernist Movement and the attitude of Pope Pius X toward it.
 - (1) Apparent liberality of Pius's views when he became pope. His character.
 - (2) What the Modernist Party want. Their methods of work.
 - (3) Pius X's Encyclical against Modernism, 1907. Its substance and effects.
 - (4) Present status of the movement.

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 - A. The beginnings of the movement in England. Methods of organization. What they worked for. Socialistic tendencies of the English unions in politics.
 - B. Trade unions in France, Germany, and other countries.
 - C. The cooperative movement led by the trade unionists.
6. Karl Marx and modern Socialism.
 - A. The beginnings of Socialism. Fourier, Babeuf, Robert Owen, and Louis Blanc.
 - B. The career, teachings, and influence of Karl Marx. Organization of the "International."
 - C. Organization of national socialist parties. The work of Ferdinand Lasalle.
 - D. Division of the growing socialists into strict followers of Marx and "Revisionists". Chief differences of views between the two groups.
7. Anarchism and syndicalism.
 - A. Origins of modern anarchism.
 - B. Career and teachings of Proudhon. Differences between anarchism and socialism.
 - C. Career and teachings of Mikhail Bakunin. Why workmen were little inclined to become anarchists.
 - D. Rise of syndicalism, the most recent form of revolutionary anarchism. What the Syndicalists teach. Extent of their success.

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VIII. GREAT BRITAIN SINCE 1866.

1. The period of rivalry between Gladstone and Disraeli.
 - A. The Parliamentary Reform Act of 1867.
 - a. Causes leading to its passage.
 - b. Disraeli's conservative principles. Why his followers were willing to pass a reform bill.
 - c. Its provisions and effects.
 - B. The work of Gladstone's first ministry, 1868-1874.
 - a. Career of Gladstone up to 1868. His personality, character, and ideals.
 - b. Grievances of Ireland which cried aloud for redress. History of these grievances since 1815.
 - c. The Irish Church Act of 1869 and its effects.

- d. The first Irish Land Act, 1870.
 - (1) Grievous need of reform in the land system.
 - (2) Provisions of the bill. Arguments against it and in its support.
 - (3) Effects. Why disappointing?
- e. The Elementary Education Act, 1870.
 - (1) The need of it.
 - (2) Provisions of the bill. Settlement of the problem of religious instruction.
 - (3) Criticisms of the act.
- f. Oxford and Cambridge opened to Catholics and Dissenters, 1871.
- g. Army reforms and civil service reform.
- h. The Ballot Act of 1872.
- i. The Judicature Act, 1873.
- C. Causes leading to the defeat of Gladstone and his resignation.
 - a. Friends alienated by his measures.
 - b. The Irish University Bill.
 - c. Gladstone's foreign policy.
- D. Disraeli's ministry, 1874-1880.
 - a. His character, personality, and ideals.
 - b. The work of the ministry.
 - c. Causes of its fall.
- E. Gladstone's second ministry, 1880-1885.
 - a. The Irish Land Act of 1881.
 - (1) Why needed.
 - (2) Provisions and effects.
 - b. Coercion Acts for Ireland.
 - c. Parliamentary Reform Act of 1884-1885.
 - (1) Changes in the suffrage qualifications. Effects.
 - (2) Redistribution of seats.
 - (2) Present status of the suffrage rules and the constituencies in Great Britain.
 - d. Foreign complications which led to the fall of the ministry in 1885.
- F. Gladstone's Home Rule ministry, 1886.
 - a. Origin and growth of the Home Rule movement.
 - b. Why Gladstone adopted the Home Rule policy.
 - c. The Home Rule Bill and the Land Purchase Bills.
 - Provisions, and probable effects had the bills become law.
 - d. The main arguments for and against the bills.
 - e. Defeat of the bills and the breakup of the Liberal Party.
- 4. Imperialism and social reforms at home under conservative ministers, 1886-1905, (excepting only the Gladstone and Rosebery ministry, 1892-1895).

- A. The Salisbury ministry's Irish policy.
 - a. Coercion.
 - b. Land Purchase Act, 1891.
- B. Reform legislation.
 - a. County Councils Act of 1888.
 - b. Social legislation.
- C. Foreign policy of Lord Salisbury.
 - a. Increase of the navy.
 - b. The partition of Africa.
- D. Gladstone's Second Home Rule ministry, 1892-1894.
 - a. The Second Home Rule Bill.
 - (1) Provisions.
 - (2) Criticisms of the bill.
 - (3) Fate of the bill.
 - b. The Parish Councils Act, 1894.
 - c. The Rosebery ministry, 1894-1895.
- E. Reform legislation of the conservatives, 1895-1905.
 - a. The Irish Local Government Act, 1898, and Irish Land Purchase Act, 1903.
 - b. Education Bill of 1902.
 - (1) Provisions.
 - (2) Was it a reform?
 - (3) Effects.
- F. Salisbury's foreign policy.
 - a. The Eastern Question and Egypt.
 - b. Increase of the navy.
 - c. The South African War.
- G. Causes of the fall of the Balfour Cabinet and the decisive defeat of the Conservative Party at the election of 1906.
- 5. The social and political reforms carried through by the Liberal ministries since 1905.
 - A. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.
 - B. Trade Disputes Act, 1906.
 - C. Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906.
 - D. The Small Holdings Act, 1907.
 - E. Old Age Pensions Act, 1908.
 - F. An Irish University established, 1908.
 - G. Labor Exchanges Act, and the Trade Boards Act, 1909.
 - H. The Lloyd-George Budget. — the Finance Act, 1909-1910.
 - a. Main provisions of Lloyd-George's plan.
 - b. Reasons for making these fundamental changes in the taxation system of Great Britain.
 - c. Arguments against it. Its rejection by the House of Lords.
 - d. How the Budget was carried through parliament.
 - I. The Parliament Act, 1911.
 - a. Why the Liberals insisted on it. Reform proposals vetoed by the House of Lords since 1906.

- b. Provisions of the bill. Arguments for and against it.
 - c. How it was forced through the House of Lords.
 - d. Effects.
- J. The National Insurance Act, 1912.
- K. Home Rule for Ireland.
 - a. Why forced on the attention of the Liberal Cabinet 1912.
 - b. Conditions in Ireland. Was the need for Home Rule as great in 1912 as it was in 1886? Evidences of progress in Ireland since 1886.
 - c. Main provisions of the Home Rule Bill of 1912.
 - d. Attitude of the Ulster Unionists. How this affected the international situation in 1914.
 - e. Final passage of the bill in 1914. Postponement of the date of coming into effect.
 - f. The Irish insurrection of April 1916. Effects.
- L. Disestablishment of the Church in Wales, 1912-1914.
 - a. Reasons for the bill. Its provisions.
 - b. Arguments against it. Its effects.
- M. Further democratic reforms still demanded.
 - a. Reapportionment of the seats in the House of Commons.
 - b. Manhood suffrage.
 - c. Abolition of plural voting.
 - d. Woman suffrage.
 - e. Educational reforms.
 - f. Settlement of issues between Capital and Labor. The great strikes of 1911 and 1912. Growth of syndicalism. Attitude of labor to the war.
- 6. Problems of imperial federation. Plans for knitting the empire into closer union. The protectionist agitation.

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IX. FRANCE UNDER THE THIRD REPUBLIC.

1. The period of the monarchist control, 1870-1879.
 - A. The Bordeaux Assembly. Composition and the character of its government.
 - B. The Paris Commune of 1871.
 - a. Causes of its establishment.
 - b. Aims and policies of the Communards.
 - c. The Second Siege of Paris.
 - d. Results. Why the Commune failed.

- C. The work of reconstruction of France.
 - a. Difficulties.
 - b. Thiers made parliamentary president by the Rivet Law, 1871.
- c. Work of Thiers's government.
 - (1) Liberation of the territory.
 - (2) Reform of local government.
 - (3) Military reforms.
- D. Conflicts over the form of government.
 - a. Likelihood of the establishment of a monarchy. What prevented it?
 - b. Procrastination of the assembly. Its policy toward the republicans. What led the members to act.
 - c. Form of government established by the fundamental laws of 1875.
 - (1) The Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Method of choice.
 - (1) The President. Method of election, term, powers, etc.
 - (3) The position and powers of the ministry.
 - (4) Monarchical tendencies of this constitution.
 - d. The struggle for the republic under President MacMahon.
 - (1) Policy of MacMahon. What classes supported him?
 - (2) The election of 1877. Issues, outcome, and results.
 - (3) Resignation of MacMahon, 1879. Reasons. Significance.
- 2. Republican legislation—the main policies of the republican leaders, 1879-1886.
 - A. Position of the president since 1879.
 - B. Personality and character of Gambetta and Ferry. Their aims and work.
 - a. Legislation increasing individual liberty and local self-government.
 - b. Creation of a national educational system.
 - c. Revision of the constitution, 1884.
 - d. Colonial expansion. The existing colonial system and its expansion since 1871. Reason for this. Results.
- 3. Episodes in the history of the republic.
 - A. The Boulanger Episode.
 - a. Causes of discontent with the republic and general unrest.
 - b. Character, personality, and aims of Boulanger. His leading friends.
 - c. How the republic weathered the crisis.
 - d. Changed conditions which strengthened the republic.

- B. The Dreyfus Affair.
 - a. The events. Trial and sentence of Captain Dreyfus, 1894.
 - b. Agitation for reopening the case led by Picquart, Zola, etc.
 - c. Second trial of Dreyfus, 1899.
 - d. His vindication, 1906.
 - e. Significance of the case. Why it was a vital question in France for so many years.
- 4. Recent problems in French politics.
 - A. Party government in France.
 - a. Multiplicity of parties. Frequency of ministerial changes.
 - b. The various parties, the principles, and their approximate strength.
 - c. Main features of party history since 1871. Importance of the "Bloc" since 1898.
 - d. Proportional representation and its possibilities.
 - e. Criticisms of modern French politics and political leaders. Are conditions such as to indicate decadence or progress in France?
 - B. Separation of Church and State.
 - a. Indirect causes.
 - (1) Summary of relations between Church and State, 1789-1848.
 - (2) Church and State during the Second Republic and the Second Empire. The Falloux Law, facilitating the growth of clerical control over education.
 - (3) The Church fights the republic, openly, 1870-1893, and secretly since then, it is alleged. Evidence.
 - (4) The influence of the Roman mentality.
 - b. Immediate causes.
 - (1) The Dreyfus Affair and the formation of the "Bloc."
 - (2) Growth and activity of the religious orders.
 - (3) The Law of Associations, 1901, and its effects.
 - (4) The Education Law of 1904.
 - (5) Petty quarrels with the Pope.
 - c. The Separation Law of 1905.
 - (1) Provisions.
 - (2) Attitude of the pope. Why?
 - (3) The law of January, 1907.
 - d. Results of the separation of Church and State.
 - e. Attitude of the French people toward religion.
 - f. Primary and secondary education in France.

- C. The growth of socialism and industrial unrest. Socialistic legislation of the public.
 - a. Growth and activity of the "Syndicats" (labor unions) since 1884.
 - b. The Confédération Générale du Travail (the C. G. T.) and the recent strikes in France.
 - (1) The organization and character of the C. G. T.
 - (2) Its methods. New principles. Growth of "syndicalism." Compare with the I. W. W. in the United States.
 - (3) The great strike of the post-office employes, 1909.
 - (4) The great railway strike of 1910. Objects and methods. How defeated.
 - c. Growth of the socialist political groups since 1870. Their leaders and principles. Their present strength in the Chamber of Deputies.
 - d. Socialistic and reformatory legislation passed or projected, especially:
 - (1) Nationalization of railways.
 - (2) Old Age Pensions, etc.
 - e. The future of socialism in France.
- D. French foreign policy since 1870 (to be considered in detail later.)
- E. Ought the French people to be pessimistic about the future of France? Is France decadent?
 - a. Evidence of decadence:—
 - (1) Failure of the population to increase. Causes and extent. Comparisons with other countries.
 - (2) Prevalence of alcoholism.
 - (3) Prevalence of crime.
 - (4) Functionarism and political "graft."
 - (5) Growth of atheism.
 - b. Evidence of progress:—
 - (1) True significance of a stationary population.
 - (2) Economic and social progress. Great increase in wealth.
 - (3) Educational progress.
 - (4) Efforts to remedy the evils above named.
 - (5) The new spirit in France in recent years.

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X. THE SOUTH EUROPEAN STATES SINCE 1870.

1. The Kingdom of Italy since 1870.

A. Difficulties confronting the new kingdom.

- a. Differences between North and South.
- b. Lack of experience in self-government.
- c. Dense ignorance of the population.
- d. The question of the Papacy.
- e. Burden of debt, poverty of the country, and crushing weight of necessary taxation,

- B. Government and politics.
 - a. The institutions of government.
 - b. The main parties and their principles since 1870.
 - c. Extent of progress made in the direction of true representative government. Extension of the suffrage.
 - C. Relations between the Pope and the Italian Kingdom.
 - a. Independence of the Pope. The law of Papal Guarantees.
 - b. Attitude of the Pope toward the Kingdom.
 - D. Signs of progress in Italy.
 - a. Economic and social progress.
 - (1) Growth of industries and increase of wealth.
 - (2) Growth of population.
 - (3) Surpluses in government treasury.
 - b. Growth of education.
 - c. Social reform measures.
 - E. Growth of socialism and industrial unrest in Italy.
 - F. Foreign policy.
 - a. Italy enters the Triple Alliance, 1882. Effects.
 - b. Colonial expansion.
 - (1) Crispi and the Abyssinian Campaign.
 - (2) The War for Tripoli, 1911-1912.
 - c. Italy's policies in the great war of 1914.
2. Spain since 1820.
 - A. From monarchy to republic. Summary of political history to 1874.
 - B. Political history since 1875. The constitution of 1876. The system of government and its operation since then.
 - C. Problems of modern Spain. Signs of progress.
 - a. Loss of the American colonies.
 - b. Social and economic problems.
 - c. Problem of dense popular ignorance.
 - d. Relations between Church and State.
 - e. Growth of socialism and anarchism.
 3. Portugal since 1807.
 - A. History of the monarchy.
 - B. The new Portuguese Republic.
 - a. Causes of the revolution.
 - b. Prospects of the new government.

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XI. THE GERMAN EMPIRE SINCE 1870.

1. The governments of Germany.

A. The imperial government.

- a. The Emperor and his ministers.
- b. The Bundesrath.
- c. The Reichstag.
- d. Illiberal features of the system.

B. The governments of the separate states.

- a. Prussia.
 - (1) The King and his ministers.
 - (2) The Herrenhaus.
 - (3) The Abgeordnetenhaus.
 - (4) Local government.
 - (5) Illiberal features.
- b. Bavaria.
- c. Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden, and the lesser states.

C. Prospects of political reform.

- a. Electoral reform in Prussia.
- b. Redistribution of seats in the Reichstag and the Prussian Landtag.
- c. Demand for ministerial responsibility.

2. Rise of the great national parties, and the main political issues, 1871-1890.
 - A. The period 1871-1878.
 - a. The main parties, their principles, and their approximate strength.
 - b. The main issue—the Kulturkampf.
 - (1) Causes and character.
 - (2) The purposes and character of the anti-clerical legislation.
 - (3) Effects of this legislation. Why Bismarck decided to give up this policy.
 - c. Liberal legislation of the period.
 - B. The period, 1878-1890.
 - a. The main parties, their principles, and their approximate strength.
 - b. Bismarck and the policy of protective tariffs.
 - (1) Reasons which led him to favor this policy.
 - (2) Extent to which it has been adopted.
 - (3) Effects.
 - c. Bismarck and socialism.
 - (1) Early history of German socialism. Ferdinand Lassalle and his work. Karl Marx, his theories, and his work.
 - (2) Bismarck's motives in attacking socialism.
 - (3) His anti-socialist legislation and its effects.
 - (4) Social reform legislation passed under Bismarck.
 - (a) Reasons for Bismarck's support of this legislation.
 - (b) The Sickness Insurance Law.
 - (c) The Accident Insurance Law.
 - (d) The Old Age Pension Law.
 - (e) Effects of this legislation.
 - d. Disputes over the army—the "Military Septennate."
 - e. The beginning of colonial expansion.
 - (1) Why Germany had no colonies.
 - (2) Bismarck's early policy.
 - (3) Germany's need for colonies.
 - (4) Character and extent of her colonial empire in 1914. Its value and effects on German development.
3. German development and problems since 1890.
 - A. Character and policies of Kaiser Wilhelm II.
 - B. Growth of German industry and commerce.
 - a. The industrial and agricultural sections of Germany. Character and numbers of the population in the various sections.
 - b. The growth of the great German industries. Location, character, and importance.

- c. German foreign trade and mercantile marine.
 - d. Causes of the rapid growth of German trade and commerce. Why the German so often is able to get the best of his competitors.
 - e. Organization of industrial corporations in Germany—the Syndicates.
- C. State Socialism in Germany.
- a. Social reform projects undertaken by the government and in prospect.
 - b. What the German cities do for the people—municipal socialism.
 - c. State enterprises.
 - (1) Transportation. (2) Industry. (3) Agriculture and forestry.
- D. The Social Democratic Party and its work.
- a. Voting strength and representation in the Reichstag in the past two decades.
 - b. Reasons for its growth.
 - c. Demands of the party. Extent to which its leaders are breaking away from the Marxian dogmas.
 - d. Socialism and the labor unions.
 - (1) History of trade unionism in Germany.
 - (2) Character and strength of the unions. Their methods and influence.
 - (3) Connection of the unions with the Social Democratic Party.
- E. German military and naval strength.
- a. Growth of the army. Its state of efficiency. The great increase of 1913.
 - b. Rapid growth of the navy since 1900.
 - (1) Causes. Was it necessary?
 - (2) Present and probable future strength.
 - (3) Effects.
 - c. The cost of empire. The revenues of the empire and of the separate states. Character and weight of taxation. Rapid growth of the imperial debt. Prospects.
- F. German foreign policy in recent years (to be considered in detail in a later topic).

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XII. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY SINCE 1849.

1. Austria to the Compromise of 1867.

- A. Restoration of absolutism after the failure of the Revolutions of 1848. Treatment of the Hungarians.
- B. Struggle between the Emperor and the Hungarians.
 - a. Francis Joseph grants a constitution.
 - b. The Hungarians refuse to co-operate. Their reasons.
 - c. The Emperor yields to Hungarian demands. His reasons.
- C. Establishment of the Dual Monarchy. The "Ausgleich" of 1867.
 - a. The political institutions of the new state and its two component parts.
 - b. This arrangement satisfactory only to the dominant races.

2. The Austrian Empire since 1867.

- A. Liberal legislation.
- B. The attempt to establish a federal state.
 - a. The demands of the Bohemians.
 - b. The Emperor at first accedes to some of them and then refuses to complete the work.
 - c. Politics and political parties since 1873. Electoral reforms and the growth of democracy.

3. The Kingdom of Hungary since 1867.
 - A. History of race questions in Hungary. The policy of Magyarization.
 - B. Recent Hungarian opposition to the renewal of the "Ausgleich." Precarious nature of this bond. Selfishness of the dominant Magyars.
4. Prospects of the Dual Monarchy. Territorial losses and gains.

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The Governments of Austria and Hungary.

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XIII. RUSSIA IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

1. The political, religious, social, and economic institutions of Russia in the early nineteenth century.
 - A. Policies of Alexander I.
 - B. Reactionary policies of Nicholas I.
2. The reign of Alexander II.
 - A. Reform work.
 - a. Abolition of serfdom.
 - (1) The prevailing system of land tenure and its evils.
 - (2) The Edict of Emancipation. Its provisions and effects. Disappointment of the peasantry. Reasons.
 - b. Establishment of Zemstvos.
 - c. Reform of the judicial system.
 - d. Educational reforms.
 - B. The Polish insurrection of 1863 and the changed policies of Alexander II.
 - a. Causes of the revolt.
 - b. Reasons for its failure.
 - c. Effects on Alexander II's policies.
 - c. Reactionary policies of Alexander II. The growth of Nihilism.
3. The reign of Alexander III.
 - A. Reactionary policies.
 - a. Opposition to the ideas of Western Europe.
 - b. Rigorous policy of Russification of all peoples living within the empire.
 - B. Progressive policies.
 - a. Paternal kindness to the peasantry.
 - b. Industrial progress. Introduction of the industrial revolution with its attendant labor problems. Rise of a rich bourgeoisie.
4. Reign of Nicholas II to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War in 1904.
 - A. Continuation of the reactionary policies. Increasing difficulty of bottling up the intellectual classes of the Russian people.
 - B. Suffering of the peasantry under the burden of taxation.
 - C. Attack on Finnish local autonomy. Abrogation of the Constitution of Finland, 1899.
5. Russian expansion into Asia and the rise of the Far Eastern Question. The Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905. (To be treated later).
6. Russia since the war with Japan.
 - A. Unpopularity of the war in Russia. There being no legal means for the popular discontent to manifest itself,

- revolutionary activity becomes more vigorous. Absolutism is again tempered by assassination.
- B. Nicholas encourages the Liberals. Their demands. Outbreak of more violent and general disorders. The general strike.
- C. The history of the Russian Dumas since 1906. Power and importance of these bodies. Their legislative work.
- D. Treatment of Finland since 1904.
- E. Prospects for democracy in Russia.

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XIV. THE NEAR EASTERN QUESTION.

1. Causes of the decay of the Ottoman Empire.
2. The Greek War of Independence.
 - A. Causes.
 - B. The war.
 - C. Foreign intervention and the Treaty of London, 1827.
 - D. Russo-Turkish War, 1828-1829.
 - E. Kingdom of Greece created.
3. The Crimean War.
 - A. Causes.
 - a. Russo-Turkish War.
 - b. Why the western powers intervened.
 - B. Invasion of the Crimea and the Siege of Sebastopol.
 - C. The Treaty of Paris, 1856, and the results of the war.
4. From the Treaty of Paris to the Treaty of Berlin.
 - A. Causes and events leading to the re-opening of the Eastern Question in 1875-1876.
 - B. Russo-Turkish War of 1877. The allies of Russia. The Treaty of San Stefano.
 - C. The Congress of Berlin.
 - a. Opposition to the Treaty of San Stefano.
 - b. Negotiations at Berlin.
 - c. Provisions of the Treaty of Berlin and its results.
5. The Balkan States up to 1912.
 - A. Bulgarian history since 1878.
 - B. Roumania and Servia since 1878.
 - C. Greece since 1833.
 - D. Rivalries of the Balkan States.

6. The revolution of 1908 in Turkey.
 - A. Causes and events.
 - B. Results.
 - a. Apparent liberalization of Turkish institutions.
 - b. Attitude of foreign powers.
 - c. Austro-Hungary annexes Bosnia and Herzegovina.
 - d. Bulgaria declares her independence. The postponement of satisfaction for the Serbian grievances.
 - C. Counter-revolution of April 1909. Recovery of the Young Turks and results.
7. Italy's war for Tripoli, 1911-1912.
8. The Balkan Wars of 1912-1913.
 - A. The war between the Balkan Allies and the Turks.
 - a. Causes.
 - b. Rapid victories of the allies. Reasons.
 - c. Terms of the treaty of peace, May 30, 1913.
 - B. The war between the Balkan Allies, 1913.
 - a. Causes. The grievances of the Servians and the Bulgarians. The share of Austria in bringing about the second struggle.
 - b. Events. Why Roumania entered the war.
 - c. Terms of peace.
 - d. Results of the Balkan Wars.
 - (1) Military increases among the great powers. Why?
 - (2) Set-back to German and Austrian plans for domination of the Near East.
 - (3) Unsatisfactory nature of the settlement between the Balkan states. Dangers of future wars.
 - (4) How the Balkan Wars helped bring about the great European war of 1914.

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Recent Serbia.

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Racial Problems in Macedonia.

Gibbons, *New Map of Europe*, 161-179; Bullard, *Diplomacy of the Great War*, 135-140.

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The Second Balkan War 1913 and the Treaty of Bucharest.

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XV. THE EXPANSION OF EUROPE—THE ERA OF THE NEW NATIONAL IMPERIALISM.

1. Ideals of the New Imperialism. Its motives.

- A. Economic.
- B. Patriotic.
- C. Religious.

2. European Expansion into Asia.

A. The practical break-up and awakening of the Chinese Empire.

- a. How China was opened up to European influences.
- b. Beginnings of the break-up of China, The loss of a fringe of lands around the empire.
- c. Russia, France, and Germany dispossess Japan of most of her gains from the Chino-Japanese War, of 1894-1895.
- d. The Russo-Japanese War, gives Japan a share of the spoils of China.
- e. The awakening of China since 1898. The revolution of 1911-1912 results in the establishment of a republic.

B. The awakening of Japan and the rise of Japanese imperialism.

- a. The opening of Japan by Perry, 1853, and the revolution of 1868.
- b. The Europeanization of Japan.
 - (1) Constitutional government.
 - (2) The industrial revolution.
 - (3) Rise of Japanese imperialism.
 - (a) The war with China, 1894-1895, and its results.
 - (b) The Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905, and its results.
 - (c) Japanese alliance with Great Britain, 1902.
 - (d) Japanese annexation of Korea, 1910.

- C. Russian expansion in Asia.
 - a. Occupation of Siberia and Manchuria.
 - b. Occupation of the Caspian region and Turkestan.
 - c. Extension of Russian and British influence in Persia.
 - The treaty of 1907 delimiting spheres of influence in Persia.
 - D. German expansion in Asia Minor and Mesopotamia.
 - E. What the European states held in Asia in 1914. The rival empires.
 - a. Russia.
 - b. Great Britain.
 - c. France.
 - d. Holland.
 - e. Germany.
 - f. United States.
 - g. Asiatic states.
3. The Europeanization of the American Continents.
- A. The United States becomes a world power.
 - a. Preparations. Territorial expansion up to 1898.
 - The industrial revolution and its effects. Compare with those in Europe.
 - b. Acquisitions of the United States since 1898.
 - c. Spread of American "protecting influence" over lands not annexed. The character and influence of the Monroe Doctrine. The Panama Canal.
 - B. The Latin American States.
 - a. How their independence was won. Separate history of the chief states.
 - b. The plantation system and its effects in Latin America.
 - c. Economic dependence upon Europe and United States and its effects.
4. The Partition of Africa.
- A. Early rivalry of the Portuguese, Dutch, and the British in getting trading stations on the coasts of Africa.
 - B. Early exploration of the interior of Africa. Livingstone and Stanley.
 - C. Leopold II and the Belgian Congo. Why developed? Character of the government.
 - D. Lüderitz and Cecil Rhodes and their acquisitions.
 - E. Great international agreements for the division of African territories.
 - F. The holdings of the various imperial powers in Africa in 1914 and their value.
 - a. British possessions. How Egypt was won.
 - b. French possessions. The winning of Algeria and Tunis.
 - c. Italian possessions.

- d. German possessions.
 - e. Possessions of Belgium, Portugal, and Spain.
- G. The value of these African possessions to the mass of the people of the imperialist countries.
 - a. Their cost to the tax payers.
 - b. Who gets the profits? Their amount.
- 5. The British Empire. Its population and extent.
 - A. Self-governing Colonies.
 - Canada.
 - (1) Government, 1774-1837.
 - (2) Lord Durham's Report, 1839. Local autonomy granted to Canada and the other white colonies.
 - (3) Establishment of the Dominion of Canada, 1867, and the expansion of Canada to the Pacific and the Arctic Oceans. Its form of government.
 - b. Australia.
 - (1) Settlement of the six colonies.
 - (2) Formation of the Australian Commonwealth. Its system of government.
 - (3) Special problems of the Australian people. Their social legislation.
 - c. The Dominion of New Zealand.
 - (1) Problem of the natives.
 - (2) Advanced social legislation.
 - d. South Africa.
 - (1) Causes of rivalry and hatred between the British and the Boers up to 1884.
 - (2) Reasons for the South African War, 1899-1902.
 - (3) Terms of the treaty of peace. Self-government granted. Results.
 - e. The movement for imperial federation.
 - (1) The problem of government.
 - (2) The plans for an economic union.
 - (3) Plans for imperial defense.
 - (4) Colonial conferences.
 - B. The Crown Colonies.
 - a. Differences between the crown colonies and the self-governing ones.
 - b. Various kinds of government.
 - c. The protectorates and the lands governed by chartered companies.
 - d. Egypt. How it was won. System of government. Demands for self-government.

C. The Indian Empire.

- a. Geographical divisions. Size. Population.
- b. How the empire was won by the British.
- c. Its government.
 - (1) Government by the Company up to 1858.
 - (2) The Great Mutiny, 1857, and its effects.
 - (3) The system of government since 1858. The India Councils Act of 1909.
- d. Advantages of India to Great Britain and of British rule to the people of India.

D. Advantages and disadvantages of the British Empire as a whole to the mass of the British people. Does it pay?

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Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 681-705, 550-563, 518-549.
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XVI. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (1871-1914) AND THE CAUSES OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR OF 1914.

1. Growth of desire for peace and efforts to secure and maintain European peace since 1815.
 - A. The Concert of Europe and its services to international peace.
 - B. Growth of popular internationalism. Cases of arbitration of disputes and making of arbitration treaties.
 - C. The Hague Peace Conferences, 1899 and 1907.
2. Serious obstacles to this international pacifism.
 - A. Defective settlements of nineteenth century problems.
 - a. Alsace-Lorraine.
 - b. Ireland.
 - c. Poland.
 - d. The racial problems of Austria-Hungary, especially the South Slavs and the Italians.
 - e. The Roumanians of Russia.
 - f. Problems of the Turks in Europe and the disposition of the Balkan lands.
 - B. Growth of intense nationalism and uncritical patriotism. Desire of the newer nations to satisfy their ambitions at the expense of those that had an earlier start, especially:—
 - a. Germany.
 - b. Italy.
 - c. The Balkan nations.

- C. Imperial rivalries. Objects of the leading powers.
 - a. German imperialism.
 - (1) Grievances of the Germans.
 - (2) Extension of German influence in the Near East and in Asia Minor. The Bagdad Railway.
 - b. Great Britain.
 - (1) Causes of friction with Germany, 1900-1914.
 - (2) The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, 1902 and the Far Eastern policies of the British.
 - c. Interests of France.
 - d. Italy.
 - e. Russia.
 - f. Austria-Hungary.
 - D. Militaristic agitation of particular classes and the rapid growth of national armaments after 1862.
 - a. Capitalist demands for better preparation for war.
 - b. General adoption of universal military service.
 - c. Preparation of detailed plans for mobilization.
 - d. The naval rivalry between Germany and Great Britain. Which was in the right?
 - e. The great military increases of the year 1913 and their effects.
 - E. "Scientific" justifications of nationalism and militarism. Spread of the cult of force.
3. The hegemony of Germany, 1871-1890. How Bismarck isolated France and prevented a war of revenge.
- A. Dangers to Germany in the early years of the empire.
 - B. How Bismarck evaded these dangers.
 - C. Formation of the Triple Alliance, 1882.
 - a. Steps leading to it.
 - (1) Russo-German Entente broken, 1876-1879.
 - (2) Austro-German Alliance, 1879.
 - (a) Causes, (b) Terms, (c) Advantages to each power.
 - (3) Motives leading Italy to join.
 - b. Terms of the alliance.
 - c. Effects. Its history and importance since 1882.
 - d. Bismarck's "Rückversicherungsvertrag" (Reinsurance Compact) with Russia, 1885.
4. Balance of the Great Powers, 1890-1914. Formation of the Triple Entente.
- A. The Franco-Russian Alliance (1892) checks the German hegemony.
 - a. Reasons for its formation.
 - b. Its influence.
 - B. The Franco-British Entente Cordiale, 1904:
 - a. Reasons for its establishment.
 - b. Terms and influence.

- C. Russia joins the Entente. The Russo-British agreement of 1907 delimiting spheres of influence in Persia.
- D. The Triple Entente powers reach out to make further friendships.
 - a. Franco-Italian Rapprochement (1898, 1900, and 1902) and its effects.
 - b. Franco-Spanish Rapprochement (1904) and its effects.
 - c. Russo-Japanese agreement of 1910.
- E. Results of these diplomatic arrangements.
 - a. Union of all the great imperial powers except Germany. Underlying basis of their agreement. Extent to which the United States may have been committed to these policies.
 - b. Why Germany was not taken into this combination. Importance of this decision on the world's peace.
- 5. Efforts of Germany to break this combination and strengthen her position, and the resulting international crises.
 - A. The crises concerning Morocco.
 - a. First Moroccan crisis, 1905-1906.
 - (1) William II at Tangier.
 - (2) Resignation of Delcassé.
 - (3) The Algeciras Congress and the outcome.
 - b. Second Moroccan crisis; the affair of Casablanca, 1908.
 - c. The third Moroccan crisis, 1911.
 - (1) Causes.
 - (2) The German Warship Panther at Adagir. Objects of Germany.
 - (3) Attitude of Great Britain and its effects on the financial situation in Germany.
 - (4) The Franco-German Convention of 1911.
 - B. Crises concerning the Near East.
 - a. The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary, 1908.
 - (1) Effects on Serbia.
 - (2) Germany forces the submission of Russia and Serbia.
 - (3) Attitude of France and Great Britain.
 - (4) Effects on German plans for the future.
 - b. Second Near Eastern Crisis:—The Italian War for Tripoli. How it disturbed the international situation.
 - c. The Balkan Wars of 1912-1913. Determination of Austria-Hungary to humble Serbia at the first opportunity. Evidence.
 - C. Effects of these frequently recurring crises. How they prepared for the Great War.

6. Immediate Causes of the Outbreak of the War.
 - A. Assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, June 28, 1914.
 - a. Who was responsible for the crime?
 - b. Why it aroused such exceptional indignation in Austria and Germany.
 - B. Peremptory ultimatum of Austria-Hungary to Serbia, July 23, 1914.
 - a. Its demands.
 - b. The Serbian reply. Was it adequate?
 - c. Why this was likely to bring on war.
 - d. What the various diplomats did to prevent war.
 - e. The German attitude toward the problem and why it was adopted.
 - C. Austrian declaration of war on Serbia, July 28, 1914, and its results.
 - D. Russia announces partial mobilization along the Austrian frontier, July 29, 1914.
 - E. General mobilization of the Russian army (July 31, 1915) is answered by a German ultimatum, followed by declaration of war against Russia, August 1, 1914. Was the war inevitable before this declaration? Reasons.
 - F. German demands, August 1, 1914, that France state what policy will be adopted. After giving a non-committal answer, France orders general mobilization, August 1, 1914.
 - G. Attitude adopted by Great Britain and Italy, and their reasons.
 - H. The beginning of the war. German invasion of Luxemburg (August 2), Belgium (August 3), and France (August 2, 1914). German declaration of war on France, August 3, 1914.
7. Great Britain Enters the War.
 - A. Reasons why Great Britain might have been expected to remain neutral.
 - B. Refusal of Great Britain to take sides during the days just before the war broke out. Motives.
 - C. Reasons which might lead Great Britain to enter the war. German proposals for British neutrality in the war and the British answer.
 - D. The question of the neutrality of Belgium.
 - a. Treaties and agreements for the maintenance of Belgian neutrality in the past.
 - b. Britain's reasons for insisting so strongly on the maintenance of Belgian neutrality.
 - c. Britain demands of France and Germany an undertaking not to violate Belgian neutrality in the war about to begin. The answers of those powers.

- d. Germany demands a free passage through Belgium. Terms and reasons alleged for the demand. The real reasons.
 - e. German invasion of Belgium leads Britain to declare war on Germany, August 4, 1914.
8. The Responsibility for the War.
- A. Extent to which Serbia was blameworthy.
 - B. Austrian and German responsibility.
 - C. Was Russia to blame?
 - D. How Britain and France might have prevented the war.
 - E. Which powers were best prepared for war in August, 1914? Which powers were less adequately prepared to fight at that time? Had the outbreak of war been avoided in August, 1914, is it at all probable that the underlying causes would have been eliminated within the next year or two? Which power made the greatest efforts to secure a peaceful settlement or at least delay to enable some peaceful decision to be arrived at? Which power or powers impetuously brooked no delay?

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Alsace-Lorraine under German Control.

Gibbons, *New Map of Europe*, 1-20; Fife, *The German Empire between Two Wars*, 217-233; Jordan, *Alsace-Lorraine, A Study in Conquest*, in *Atlantic Monthly*, vol. 113, 688-702; Baerlein, *The State of Alsace-Lorraine*, in *Fortnightly Review*, vol. 95, 146-153; Schevill, *The Making of Modern Germany*, 243-250.

Poland and the Poles.

Gibbons, *New Map of Europe*, 96-118; Fife, *The German Empire between Two Wars*, 234-266; Dawson, *Evolution of Modern Germany*, chap. 14; *The Polish Expropriation Bill of 1908*, in *North American Review*, vol. 187, 941-943; Schevill, *The Making of Modern Germany*, 222-234.

Unredeemed Italy.

Gibbons, *New Map of Europe*, 119-130; Dillon, *Italy and the Second Phase of the War*, in *Contemporary Review*, vol. 107, 715-732; Gayda, *Modern Austria*, 11-45.

German World Policy and Ambitions.

Dawson, *What Is Wrong with Germany*, 131-191; Gibbons, *New Map of Europe*, 21-57; Fife, *The German Empire between Two Wars*, 72-97; Von Bülow, *Imperial Germany*, 1-123; Bordon, *The German Enigma*; Cramb, *Germany and England*, 109-152, 1-108; Schmitt, *Germany and England*, 70-89, 96-115; Usher, *Pan-Germanism*, 19-173, 230-250.

Changed Spirit of Modern Germany. The Philosophical Basis of Imperialism.

Dawson, *Evolution of Modern Germany*, 1-16 and chapters 17-20; Dawson, *What Is Wrong with Germany*, 1-69; Von Bernhardi, *Germany and the Next War*, 1-166, 283-288; Villard, *Germany Embattled*, 20-44, 74-103; Gooch, *German Theories of the State*, in *Contemporary Review*, vol. 107, 743-753; B. E. Schmitt, *England and Germany*, 70-95, 154-172; Usher, *Pan-Germanism*, 1-18; Cramb, *Germany and England*, 75-108, 1-74; Baker, *Nietzsche and Treitschke — The Worship of Power in Modern Germany* (Oxford Pamphlets, No. 20).

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Bullard, *The Diplomacy of the Great War*, 54-68, 24-35; Gibbons, *New Map of Europe*, 21-57; Brooks, *England and Germany*, in *Atlantic Monthly*, vol. 105, 616-627; Barker, *Modern Germany*, 115-173, 241-269; Schmitt, *England and Germany*, 139-218; Fife, *The German Empire between Two Wars*, 50-97; Usher, *Pan-Germanism*, 1-47, 116-127; H. H. Johnston, *Britain and Germany; German Views of an Anglo-German Understanding*, in *Nineteenth Century*, vol. 68, 978-987; O. Eltzbacher, *The Anti-British Movement in Germany*, in *Nineteenth Century*, vol. 52, 190-200 (August, 1902); Schiemann, *United States and the War Cloud in Europe*, in *McClure's Magazine*, vol. 35, 222-226; Baron Marschall and the *Anglo-German Differences*, in *Fortnightly Review*, vol. 91, 995-1010; Mead, *England and Germany*, in *Atlantic Monthly*, vol. 101, 397-407.

Large Army Increases of Recent Years and the Reasons for Them.

Dillon, *Cost of the Armed Peace*, in *Contemporary Review*, vol. 105, 413-421; Brooks, *Changing Armaments of Europe*, in *North American Review*, vol. 197, 604-614; Barker, *The*

Armament Race, in *Fortnightly Review*, vol. 93, 654-668; Barker, *Changing of the Balance of Power*, in *Nineteenth Century*, vol. 73, 1193-1211; Mallock, *The War Strength of Germany, Great Britain, and France*, in *Fortnightly Review*, vol. 97, 631-643; Huidekoper, *The Armies of Europe*, in *World's Work*, September, 1914, 22-49; Schmitt, *England and Germany*, 51-69.

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The German Point of View.

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Colquhoun, *The New Balance of Power in Europe*, in *North American Review*, vol. 191, 18-28; Hurd & Castle, *German Sea Power*, 108-286; *Are Navy Estimates of £50,000,000 Justified?* in *Fortnightly Review*, 94, 1057-1073; Hurd, *The Dominions and the Command of the Sea*, in *Fortnightly Review*, vol. 96, 242-254; Barker, *Modern Germany*, 241-269, 324-344.

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German Foreign Policy, 1871-1890. The Formation of the Triple Alliance.

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Stearns, *Life of Bismarck*, 255-262, 270-280, 295-321, 344-352, 360-364, 372-379; Rose, *Development of the European Nations*, II, 1-28.

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Bullard, *Diplomacy of the Great War*, 1-23.

Tardieu, *France and the Alliances*, 123-146.

The Dual Alliance: France and Russia.

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The Franco-British Entente Cordiale and the Morocco Crisis of 1905.

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- Garvin, *King Edward VII and His Reign*, in *Fortnightly Review*, vol. 88, 988-1005.
- The French Settlements with Spain and Italy. Extension of the System of Ententes.
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- The Anglo-Russian Understanding.
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- The Movement for More Friendly Relations between England and Germany, 1911-1914.
- Schmitt, *England and Germany*, 343-357, 366-377; Stowell, *The Diplomacy of the War of 1911*, 562-571; H. H. Johnston, *German Views of an Anglo-German Understanding*, in *Nineteenth Century*, vol. 68, 978-987; Brooks, *England, Germany, and Common Sense*, in *Fortnightly Review*, vol. 91, 147-159; *European Reconstruction and British Policy*, in *Edinburgh Review*, vol. 217, 217-237.
- Immediate Causes of the Outbreak of War.
- On this subject the amount of material available is already so very great that some guidance is necessary for students. The diplomatic history of the short period just preceding the outbreak of the war is covered in considerable detail by the official collections of diplomatic correspondence issued by most of the nations at war. "*Collected Diplomatic Documents Relating to the Outbreak of the European War*" (published by Harrison and Sons, London, gives *The British White Paper*, *The French Yellow Book*, *The Russian Orange Book*, *The Belgian Grey Book*, *The Serbian Blue Book*, *The German Denkschrift*, *The Austro-Hungarian Red Book*, and other useful material well indexed. Besides these there are the *Italian Green Book*, and *The Second Belgian Grey Book*

which have been printed by the *New York Times* (in supplements to or parts of the Sunday editions and also in the *Times Current History of the War*), and by the American Association for International Conciliation, 407 West 117th St., New York City, which distributes its publications gratis to those who ask as long as the supply lasts. M. P. Price, *The Diplomatic History of the War*, (London, Allen & Unwin; New York, Scribner), gives a number of these documents.

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Germany's Attitude toward the Austrian Ultimatum and the Possibilities of War.

- Stowell, *Diplomacy of the War of 1914*, 117-146; Headlam, *History of Twelve Days*, 40-61, 114-163, 177-201; *J'Accuse*, 170-245; 338-346; Beck, *The Evidence in the Case*, 31-46, 61-88; Schmitt, *England and Germany*, 435-467;
- Negotiations between Russia and Austria over the Serbian Question.
 Stowell, *Diplomacy of the War of 1914*, 96-116, 213-228, 242-267; Headlam, *History of Twelve Days*, 62-83, 164-176; *J'Accuse*, 289-295, 346-352. Schmitt, *England and Germany*, 418-434;
- Attitude of France toward these Problems.
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XVII. MAIN EVENTS OF THE WAR OF 1914.

1. The first seven months of the war, (autumn and winter 1914-1915.
 - A. The great German offensive on the West.
 - a. The invasion of Belgium and Northeastern France up to the battle of the Marne, August 4-September 5, 1914.
 - (1) Why the German General Staff decided to invade Belgium. Was it wise?
 - (2) Belgian defense of Liège, August 4-24, and its effects. German occupation of central and eastern Belgium.
 - (3) German advance into France. The fall of the French forts along the Belgian frontier.
 - (4) Reports of atrocities committed in Belgium and France by German troops and by civilians in Belgium.
 - (5) Retreat of the French and British. Plans of General Joffre.
 - b. Battle of the Marne, September 5-9, 1914, and its results.
 - c. The French attempt to take Alsace early in the war.
 - d. Continuance of the German offensive in the North. The race for the sea.
 - (1) Battles along the Aisne.
 - (2) Battles in Belgium. The fall of Antwerp, Oct. 10, 1914.
 - (3) Battles near Ypres, October and November, after the lines had reached the sea. (Oct. 16.)
 - (4) Trench warfare becomes the rule along the western front.
 - B. Campaigns in Eastern Europe.
 - a. Russian invasion of East Prussia, Aug. 4-Oct. 15, and its effects on the West. Russian defeats.
 - b. German attacks on the Russians in Poland and the Russian invasion of Silesia.
 - c. Russian invasion of Galicia. The great Galician fortress of Przemyśl falls, March 22, 1916.
 - d. The Austrian invasion of Serbia. Serbian army comes back and Dec. 16 all Austrians driven out.
 - e. Second invasion of East Prussia, February 1915. German victories in the Mazurian Lake region result in Russian withdrawal.
 - C. Campaigns in the Far East and in the colonies.
 - a. Japanese part in the war. The siege and capture of Tsing-tau.
 - (1) Japan declares war on Germany, August 23, 1914.
 - (2) Siege of Tsing-tau, begun Sept. 29.

- (3) Tsing-tau falls, Nov. 6, 1914.
- (4) Japanese navy aids in searching the Pacific for German ships.
- (5) Since then Japan's part has consisted chiefly in making ammunition and other war supplies for Russia.
- b. Central and South African campaigns.
 - (1) British seize much territory on the West Coast.
 - (2) Rebellion of some Boers (Oct. 13) put down entirely by Dec. 10.
 - (3) British invasion of German Southwest Africa, December-January.
- c. Turkish campaigns.
 - (1) Turkey enters the war, Oct. 29, 1914, by attacking the Russians at Odessa.
 - (2) The Russians begin the invasion of Armenia.
 - (3) The Turks invade Persia with little success.
 - (4) Turkish attempt to invade Egypt (Nov. 1914-Jan. 1915) defeated.
 - (5) The British begin invasion of Mesopotamia from the Persian Gulf, Nov. 1914.
- D. Naval warfare, autumn and winter 1914-1915.
 - a. The British fleet, already mobilized, controls the seas, except for some German raiders. Importance and results.
 - b. Minor naval battles in the North Sea, the Baltic, the Mediterranean, and the Adriatic. (Autumn 1914).
 - c. Remarkable adventures of the German raiders, Emden, Karlsruhe, and others.
 - d. British squadron defeated off the coast of Chili (Nov. 1, 1914). The same German squadron destroyed by the British in battle near the Falkland Islands, Dec. 8, 1914.
 - e. British cruisers fight the Germans in the North Sea, Jan. 24, 1915. One German battle-cruiser lost.
 - f. Losses of ships by the planting and sowing of mines.
 - g. Work of submarines — especially the loss of three British scout cruisers early in the war.
- 2. The Second Summer of War (1915).
 - A. The great German offensive against Russia, April-October 1, 1915.
 - a. Russian offensive against Austria checked in April, and German offensive begun in the Northeast, April 29.
 - b. Germans and Austrians advance all along the line from the Baltic to the Carpathians, May 1915.
 - c. Lemberg taken, June 22.

- d. Fall of Warsaw and the Russian forts along the Vistula, August 5-9.
 - e. Fall of further lines of forts to the East. Reasons for the Russian retreat.
 - f. The Germans stop short of Riga in the North and entrench to hold what Russian territory they had won, October 1, 1915.
 - g. Results of the German offensive.
- B. Trench war along the West Front. Spasmodic offensives of the Allies and the Germans.
- a. Battle of Neuve Chapelle, March 10-12, 1915.
 - b. German attack on the French and British north of Ypres, April 22-May 9. First use of asphyxiating gas by the Germans.
 - c. British and French attack north of Arras, May 10-17.
 - d. British and French attack heavily, the former at Loos and the latter in Champagne, September 25-October 8.
 - e. Other lesser attacks. Results of the summer and autumn campaigns in the West.
- C. British attempts to force the Dardanelles and open the way to the Black Sea.
- a. French and British warships try to smash the forts guarding the channel, February 7-March 18, 1915.
 - b. Bombardment resumed, March 24, and some infantry landed to attack.
 - c. Main landing of British and French infantry made on the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula, April 21-30.
 - d. A second landing made further northeast (June 1915) by the Australians and New Zealanders.
 - e. Extraordinary difficulties of the French and British in this campaign. Why it was undertaken. Mistakes made at the beginning and their effects.
 - f. Final withdrawal of the expedition to Saloniki, January 9, 1916.
- D. The Austro-German-Bulgarian offensive against Serbia, Sept. 29-Dec. 1915.
- a. The Austro-Germans invade Serbia with a great force. Belgrade taken Oct. 10.
 - b. Anglo-French troops to help Serbia landed at Saloniki, Greece, Sept. 29.
 - c. Bulgaria enters the war on the German side, Oct. 13. (1) Reason. (2) Could the Allies have prevented it? (3) Attitude of Greece. Reasons.
 - d. Serbians obliged to retreat steadily. Bulgarians take Nish (Nov. 7) and thus open the road to Constantinople from Austria and Germany.

- e. German-Austrian-Bulgarian armies push on and occupy all of Serbia. The remains of the Serb army retreat into Albania (Nov.-Dec. 1915) where the Italians hold the port of Avlona. The Franco-British forces retire to Saloniki.
 - f. Results of the Serbian campaign.
- E. Italy declares war on Austria, May 23, 1915.
- a. Reasons.
 - (1) Objects of Italy.
 - (2) The negotiations between Austria and Italy.
 - (3) What Austria would concede to Italy and the terms.
 - (4) Why Italy rejected these terms.
 - (5) German economic penetration of Italy previous to the war.
 - (6) Other cases of rivalry with Austria.
 - b. The Italian plan of campaign.
 - (1) In the Trentino.
 - (2) In Carinthia.
 - (3) Along the Isonzo River.
 - c. Slight progress of the Italians in 1915. Reasons.
- F. Naval warfare, 1915.
- a. German submarine war against merchant ships.
 - (1) Germany proclaims waters around British Isles a war zone, beginning February 18, in which neutral ships will be in danger.
 - (2) Great Britain and France announce intention to cut Germany off from all trade with the rest of the world, March 1, 1915.
 - (3) Submarines torpedo a number of British and allied merchant ships and neutrals as well.
 - (4) British ship *Lusitania* sunk (May 7, 1915) by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland with loss of over a thousand persons, including over one hundred United States citizens, part of them women and children.
 - (5) The "war of notes." President Wilson sends a note of protest against the loss of lives by sinking of ships without warning. Germany procrastinates. Other notes sent. At last after several other ships have been sunk with loss of American lives, Germany (Sept. 1, 1915) agrees not to torpedo "liners" without warning and allowing time for the people on board to get into the boats.
 - (6) German submarine activity in the Mediterranean.
 - b. British submarine activity in the Baltic, and at the Dardanelles and in the Sea of Marmora.

3. Campaign of 1916.

- A. The great German attack of Verdun, February-July, 1916.
 - a. Why Verdun was selected as the object of attack.
 - b. Early successes of the Germans.
 - c. French resistance soon stiffens.
 - d. Bitter struggles still go on (Sept. 1916), but as a whole victory is with the French.
- B. The British invasion of Mesopotamia (begun Nov. 1914).
 - a. British advance on Bagdad (summer 1915) reaches a point within eighteen miles of Bagdad but they have to retreat with heavy losses, Nov. 24, 1915, and entrench at Kut-el-Amara where they are besieged, Jan. 2, 1916.
 - b. Relief force is halted 20 miles away, January 10. Other relief forces fail to reach the besieged.
 - c. British army at Kut-el-Amara surrenders to the Turks, April 29.
 - d. Results of the campaign.
- C. Russian successes in the Caucasus, February-April, 1916.
 - a. Defeat of the Turks and the fall of Ezerum, Feb. 16, 1916.
 - b. Most of Armenia occupied by the Russians (spring 1916) including the port of Trebizond.
- D. Great Austrian offensive in the Trentino, May 12-June 16.
 - a. Objects and the plan.
 - b. Extent of success.
 - c. The Italians counter-attack and gradually win back most of what they had lost, June-September 1916.
- E. Russian offensive against Austria and Germany, June 5—.
 - a. Russian preparations during the winter, 1915-1916.
 - b. What provided the special opportunity.
 - c. Sudden break in the Austrian lines south of the Pripet Marshes.
 - d. Most of Bukowina occupied by the Russians.
 - e. Germans kept busy on the northern part of the line by Russian attacks.
 - f. Apparent results of the campaign up to date (September, 1916).
- F. French and British offensive along the Somme Valley, July 1, 1916 —.
 - a. Objects.
 - b. Character of the fighting.
 - c. Extent of the gains thus far.
- G. The Italians continue their attack along the Isonzo and take Gorizia (August 9).
- H. Balkan campaigns.
 - a. Rehabilitation of the remains of the Serbian armies in Corfu and the junction with the allies at Saloniki.
 - b. Russian troops reach Saloniki, August, 1916.

- c. Allies begin a northward advance from Saloniki, July, 1916.
- d. The Bulgarians advance upon Greek territory and take some forts, arousing strong feeling among the Greeks.
- e. Roumania enters the war against Austria (August 27, 1916).
 - (1) Objects of the Roumanian statesmen. Importance of their stand.
 - (2) Roumanian invasion of Transylvania begun at once.
 - (3) Greece may enter the war against Bulgaria and her allies.
- I. Colonial campaigns of 1916.
 - a. Failure of the Turkish attempt to cut the Suez Canal and invade Egypt, August, 1916.
 - b. German defeats in East Africa forecast their speedy loss of this colony.
 - c. Arabs in southwestern Arabia rebel against the Turks. Last forts of Mecca taken August, 1916.
- J. Naval warfare of 1916.
 - a. The great battle off the coast of Jutland, May 31, 1916. Varying reports of losses. The British fleet keeps control of the seas.
 - b. Renewal of German submarine attacks on merchant ships, March-April, 1916.
 - (1) Many lives lost at the sinking of the Channel Liner Sussex.
 - (2) Another interchange of notes between Germany and the United States, April-May, 1916. Germany apparently yields to the demands of the United States.
- 4. Some General Aspects of the War.
 - A. The financial situation of the belligerents. Can the resources of any of them be exhausted so as to force the making of peace?
 - B. How the war is changing conditions at home within the warring nations.
 - a. Reorganization of industry.
 - b. Extensive employment of women and its probable effects.
 - c. Press censorship. Its problems and effects.
 - d. Vodka prohibition in Russia and its effects.
 - e. Destruction of human lives in battle.
 - C. Loyalty of the British colonies, including India, to the British Empire.
 - D. New mechanism for carrying on the war.
 - a. Airships.
 - b. Heavy artillery and high explosives.
 - c. Submarines.
 - d. Poison gases and flame-throwers.

- E. Attitude of America toward the war. Its effects on America.
 - a. Attitude of the government.
 - b. Attitude of the majority of the people. Why?
 - c. Effects on American industries
 - (1) The panic on the outbreak of the war and severe business depression for several months.
 - (2) The industrial "boom" of 1915 and 1916. To what extent due to the war?
 - (3) The enormous expansion of the business of making war munitions and supplies.
 - e. Effects of the war on the financial position of the United States.
 - E. The blockade of Germany and her allies by the British navy and forces of France, Italy, and Russia. Effects on Germany and neutral countries.
5. When Will Peace Be Made? Its Probable Terms.
- A. Feeling of the warring peoples.
 - B. Terms the Germans will accept.
 - C. Terms the Allies will accept.
 - D. What will become of the smaller nationalities?

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It is not the intention of the compiler of this outline to give a full list of all good magazine articles and books dealing with the war. The task and the risk of errors are too great at this time. For the narrative of events the student should go to the material suggested above and to the files of such magazines and reviews as *The Review of Reviews*, *The New Republic*, *The Independent*, *The Outlook*, *The Literary Digest*, *The World's Work*, *The Nation*, and other periodicals of the same sort. These may well be supplemented by reference to some of the following books and articles dealing with certain phases of the war:—

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